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Part-I, 1910-1911



Archaeological Survey of India

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR

1910-11.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Conservation Northern Circle, Panjab.

In the matter of conservation the Muhammadan monuments of Northern India rank again most prominently. The sums spent in the United Provinces and the Panjāb on this head amounted to R57,028-1-6 and R53,271-4-3 respectively, including imperial grants of R18,000-0-0 and R13,000-0-0, respectively. In my Report for last year mention was made of the restoration of the palace garden Hayāt Bakhsh in the Delhi Fort. This great scheme is nearing completion. The water-supply is now efficient, the water being raised by electric pumps from three old wells to tanks built behind the pavilion named Sāwan. Another important work, which has now been completed, is the diversion of the Delhi-Gurgaon road, which formerly ran straight through the famous group of buildings situated round the Quṭb Minār. The cupola erected in 1829 by Major Smith on the top of the Minār, but taken down in 1848 and placed on a hillock some distance from the foot of the tower has now been removed to another spot where it will be no longer an eye-sore. The Mōth-kī-Masjid at Mubārakpur, one of the finest examples of the transition from Pathan to Mughal architecture (it dates from A.D. 1488), has undergone considerable improvements. The courtyard has been cleared of the mud huts which completely filled it, and the gate and enclosure walls have been repaired. I may note that the Khirkī Masjid, another important ancient mosque in the neighbourhood of Delhi, has previously been vacated, whilst the Bēgampur Masjid, not far from the Quṭb, which likewise was built by Khān Jahān Lōdī, the Prime Minister of Firōz Shāh Tughlaq, still remains to be cleared of its inhabitants. Small sums were spent on the most urgent means of preservation of the famous Tomb of Rukn-i-'Ālam at Multān and that of Shams-i-Tabrēz in the same city as a preliminary to more extensive repairs. A monument of singular historical interest is the Takht-i-Akbarī at Kalanaur, as it marks the spot where Akbar was crowned Emperor of Hindustan. It is a simple platform with a brick seat which has now been enclosed by a simple post and chain fence and provided with a tablet recording in English and Urdu the important event which took place here. In the Lahore Fort the repairs to the roof and ceiling of the Shīsh Maḥall were nearly completed, but for the rest no progress could be made, the most ancient edifices of the Mughal palace still being occupied by the Military Department. It is hoped that erelong the necessary accommodation will be provided elsewhere, as the question of the proper up-keep of these buildings has now been under consideration for six years.

United Provinces.

2. In the United Provinces also good progress has been made. The conservation of the Tomb of Maryam (one of Akbar's wives) at Sikandarah near Agra was nearly completed, the work mostly consisting of the removal of modern excrescences, whitewash and other reminiscences of its former use as a Mission School. The work of repairs on the Zenana building in the Allahabad Fort was started, and a sum of nearly R5,000-0-0 spent on the removal of modern additions and the acquisition of materials for the next year. A scheme for lighting the Tāj electrically will perhaps, at first sight, appeal but little to the many who have enjoyed the view of that most famous edifice of India. But it should be understood that the scheme does not imply the erection of a number of arc lamps on high poles dotted all over the Tāj gardens, but simply provides for one lamp in the gateway and one in the Mausoleum itself. The

cable will be covered so as to be invisible. "The present method," Mr. Gordon Sanderson writes[1], "of lighting the lamp in the Mausoleum by oil is most unsatisfactory and liable to cause damage to the sarcophagi. Many schemes have been considered and it seems that electric light is the only way out of the difficulty." Another work at Agra worth mentioning is that of preserving Jasvant Singh's Chhattrī, one of the many Mughal buildings which once lined both banks of the river Jamnā and of which only a few now survive. Jasvant Singh—the "Jessomseingue" of Bernier—was the famous Raṭhōr Rājā of Jōdhpur who first fought on the side of Dārā Shukōh, but afterwards joined Aurangzēb. At Fatehpur-Ṣikri the flight of steps outside the Buland Darwāza was completed, the fountain in the ablution tank of the Dargāh repaired and the terraced garden in Jōdh Bāī's palace laid out anew.

Hindu and Buddhist Monuments. Northern Circle.

3. The work of conservation on Hindu and Buddhist monuments in the Panjāb was insignificant, but in the United Provinces some important works were carried out at a total cost of R17,795-0-0. They include the preservation of the temple of Bhītargāon in the Cawnpore district, one of the very few fairly complete examples of ancient brick architecture in India. The conservation of the well-known Dhamēkh, the large *Stūpa* of Sārnāth near Benares, is another work of importance. The sculptured stone facing of this monument has in places fallen away and it has been found necessary partly to renew the missing portions in plain dressed stone blocks as the only means of saving the structure from gradual collapse. The so-called Jagat Singh's *Stūpa* and minor monuments at Sārnāth were also kept up. An important work of conservation carried out in the Frontier Circle may here find mention, namely that of preserving the famous Buddhist ruins of Takht-i-Bahai. The work, which is partly excavation, is described in detail in Mr. Hargreaves' Progress Report.[2]

Western Circle.

4. In the Western Circle the works of conservation in the Bombay Presidency are, as usual, very numerous. Among the most important, I mention the maintenance of, and repairs to, the well-known cave temples of Elephanta near Bombay. The rebuilding of the missing columns was reported to be still in progress by the end of the year. The work of dismantling and rebuilding the south wall of the Harem building at Sarkhēj in Gujarāt was completed. Special repairs were done to the Jāmi'Masjid at Broach and to the Habshī Gumbaz at Junnar and also to the Caves in the latter place. At Bijāpur a sum of R 2,000-0-0 was spent on current repairs to the archæological buildings in general, whilst special works of conservation were carried out on the Ibrāhīm Rauza and the Āṣār Mahall. The dismantling and rebuilding of the ceiling of the mezzanine gallery in the former building was brought to completion. I may add that fortunately a large portion of the original stone ceiling could be preserved. The Āṣār Mahall is a building of little architectural importance and borrows its main interest from the relics it enshrines and from some curious frescoes—the work of European artists. Repairs to the roof of this building were still in progress at the close of the year. It may also be mentioned here that the Buddhist *Stūpa* of Mīrpur-Khāṣ in Sind, which was excavated by Mr. Cousens in the previous year, has now been protected by means of a fence. As regards the Native States in the Western Presidency, two works in Kāthiāwāṛ deserve special mention: the preservation of the temple of Sōmnāth at Prabhāsa Paṭṭan in Sōrath Prānt and that of the Trinētrēśvara temple situated in the Than Mahall of the Lakhtar State. No other State in Kāthiāwāṛ has spent any amount towards conservation of ancient monuments. It is reported that in Baroda State a large sum has been spent in conserving the temple of Rudramālā at Siddhapur and that an estimate for repairs to the Sūrya temple at Mudhērā has been sanctioned. These repairs had been suggested by the late Superintendent, Mr. Cousens. In none of the Native States of Central India and Rājputānā do any archæological works of importance appear to have been undertaken or carried out. It may, however, be mentioned here that the famous temples at Dilwārā, Mount Abu, are being repaired by the Jain community under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division. The work consists chiefly of repairs to the damaged portions of the carvings.

[1] Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1911, Allahabad 1911, p. 4.

[2] Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1910-11. Peshawar, 1911. pp. 1 ff.

5. In the Southern Circle a sum of R6,045-0-0 was spent on preserving the famous group of buildings at Hampi, representing the remains of Vijayanagar, the ancient Hindu capital of the Dekhan. A special work of repair was that on the underground temple at this place. Other important works in the Madras Presidency were carried out on the rock fort at Gooty, the temples at Gandikota, Pushpagiri and Vontimetta, all in the Cuddapah district, the hill fort of Gingee, the Tanjore Fort and the Kuranganāthan temple at Śrīnivāsanallur in the Trichinopoly district. Southern Circle.

6. It will be seen from Dr. Spooner's Progress Report[1] that the progress in conservation of ancient monuments in the Eastern Circle during the year under review was far from satisfactory. This may be partly due to the many changes that of late years have occurred in the Archæological Office and to the absence of an Architectural Assistant. It is hoped that Dr. Spooner's remarks will receive due attention on the part of the Local Government. Here I wish only to mention that the work of repairs on the Dargāh of Shāh Daulat or Makhdūm Daulat at Manêr in the Patna district was continued and that the work of protecting the Maṇiyār Maṭh at Rājgir in the Gayā district was completed. The measures adopted for lifting the Aśōka columns of Rāmpurvā have proved inadequate and the grant made from Imperial funds for the preservation of certain temples at Bhubanēśvar in Orissa was in large part withdrawn. In Eastern Bengal the most important works were repairs to monuments at Gauṛ and Panduah and special repairs to the old mosque at Bagha and to the Awwal Masjid at Fatehpur near Chittagong. The works in the Central Provinces were partly the same as were mentioned in my Report for last year. The buildings preserved are the brick temple of Lakshmaṇa at Sīrpur, the Mahādêva temple at Pālī, the temples at Janjgir and the Jain temple at Arang. For further particulars I refer to Dr. Spooner's report. Eastern Circle.

7. In the Northern Circle constant progress is being made in declaring important ancient monuments "protected" under the Act (VII of 1904). In the United Provinces twelve monuments have thus been notified, including five ancient sites in the neighbourhood of Mathurā (Muttra) and the Nādān Mahall and three other Muhammadan buildings in Lucknow City. In the Panjāb eleven Moslim edifices were declared "protected monuments," among which I mention particularly the famous tomb of Rukn-i-'Ālam at Multān and the Shāhī Masjid and Tomb of Shāh Burhān at Chiniōt. The preliminary notification regarding the protection of the ancient site of Taxila in the Panjāb has been confirmed and the portion situated in the Hazāra district of the Frontier Province has likewise been protected. Another important site to which the Act was applied is that of Sahrī Bahlōl in the Peshāwar District, best known for the rich harvest of Græco-Buddhist sculptures which it has yielded of late years. Ancient Monuments Act.

In the Western and Eastern Circles no monuments have been declared "protected" under the Act during the year under review, but Dr. Spooner has undertaken to draw up a list of all monuments hitherto declared protected in Bengal. In the Southern Circle some additions to the list of protected monuments are reported to have been made. In Burma the monuments declared "protected" in 1910-11 number six, of which five are Pagodas. The removal of antiquities from the villages of Pehinzeik and Minzu was prohibited under section 18 (1) of the Act.

8. With regard to the listing of monuments good progress was made in the Panjāb and Rājputānā. In last year's report I have given some details regarding the proposed revised list of ancient monuments for the Panjāb. On the lines set forth Pandit Hirananda Shastri, M.A., has started work in Kāṅgṛā, one of the archæologically most important districts of that Province and, owing to its size and mountainous nature, one of the most difficult to deal with. The Pandit inspected not less than hundred and fifty monuments, but estimates that the Kāṅgṛā district alone will take two years more to finish and the whole province at least ten years. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar continued his task of listing the ancient monuments of Rājputānā and paid special attention to those of the Jōdhpur and Kishangaṛh States. The information collected by him is embodied in the Progress Report of the Western Circle, Part II, pp, 35-45 Listing of Monuments.

[1] Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, for 1910-11. Calcutta, 1911.

Dr. Spooner, on his transfer to the Eastern Circle, has recognized the imperative necessity of an up-to-date list of ancient monuments for Bengal and intends to take up this important task in the next touring season. He proposes to bring out his revised list in a series of small volumes which will deal with the various divisions in turn, and will be illustrated so as to be more attractive and useful. Dr. Spooner, in discussing his project, rightly points out that it is absolutely necessary for the archæological officer to inspect the monuments in person, instead of depending on returns received from district officers, as was done in the preparation of the old lists. As regards Burma, I may mention that a printed list of monuments in the Mandalay Division is now available and that similar lists for the other divisions will soon be taken in hand.

Museums.

9. In the course of my cold weather tour I paid special attention to the question of museum administration which is of the utmost importance for the preservation of minor antiquities. The great difficulty in regard to the large archæological collections is that hardly in any case are they placed in charge of an archæological expert specially appointed for their management. The result is that little has been done to render such collections available for purposes of education and research, and that several even among the most important are neither arranged nor catalogued or even labelled. It is true that the officers of the Archæological Survey have been connected with the provincial and local museums in an honorary capacity, and most that has been accomplished of late years in improving the archæological collections is due to their agency.

Indian Museum.

10. In last year's report I have referred to the Indian Museum Act passed on the 18th March 1910, of which the Director-General of Archæology has become *ex-officio* a Trustee of the Indian Museum at Calcutta. Consequently I had to pay a great deal of attention to the Calcutta Museum all during the year, especially after on the 1st December 1910 I had taken charge of the Archæological Section. It cannot be said that so far the new arrangement has led to very satisfactory results, but as I have written a special report as officer-in-charge of the Section, I need not enter here into further detail. Babu Rakhal Das Banerji continued to be in direct charge of the Section under me.

Provincial and Local Museums.

11. In a special report on the Madras Museum I called the attention of the Local Government to the very unsatisfactory condition of the archæological section. The splendid collection of Amarāvatī marbles is neither catalogued nor labelled, and its present arrangement leaves much to be desired. Many of the sculptured and inscribed stones have been lying in the open for many years, as the Museum building does not afford room for their accommodation. The numerous prehistorics discovered by Mr. Rea in excavation are still unpacked and have accumulated so as to fill all available space.

The collection of sculptures and inscriptions in the newly built museum at Sārnāth near Benares has now been arranged and labelled by my Assistant, Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, who devoted most of the cold season to this task. He has also prepared a catalogue which I hope to edit in the course of the next year.

Acquisitions.

12. A few years ago the Central Museum, Lahore, started a separate Lamaistic Section which will be of special interest for a comparison with the splendid collection of Græco-Buddhist or Gandhāra sculptures, for which the Lahore Museum is famous. In the year under review this Lamaistic Section has been enriched with a number of embroidered and painted temple banners which were purchased partly from a special grant made by the Panjāb Government and partly from the Imperial subsidy for archæology. In the same manner the collection of Mughal pictures in the Delhi Museum was considerably extended. It now comprises a complete series of the Mughal rulers of India with their chief relations and ministers, and bids fair to become the most important collection of its kind both from an artistic and historical point of view. The Delhi Museum has roused a considerable amount of local interest, in proof whereof I may mention that some valuable historical miniatures were presented by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, whilst a large number of ancient pictures were given on loan by Khwaja Mahmud Hussain, Munsif of Jagadhri, a member of one of the old Delhi families. It is hoped that his public-spirited action may be followed by others. The Delhi Museum on archæology owes much to the

patronage of Sir Louis Dane, K.C.I.E., Lieutenant Governor of the Panjāb, who has taken a great interest in its growth from the beginning of its existence. It was His Honour's wish that the collections should be transferred from the Naqār Khāna to the Mumtāz Mahall, another of the palace buildings in the Delhi Fort, which affords more space and will be better suited for the purposes of a Museum.

The local Museum at Mathurā (Muttra) was again enriched with several sculptures and inscriptions, thanks to the efforts of the Honorary Assistant Curator, Pandit Radha Krishna. An extension of the Museum building is very urgently wanted. At my request, Mr. Gordon Sanderson has been good enough to prepare plans for such an extension, the cost of which has been estimated at R50,000-0-0. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces has given the assurance that he would be prepared to consider a grant-in-aid from Provincial Funds in case the major part of the sum required can be realized by subscription.

The total expenditure from Imperial funds on the purchase of antiquities amounted to R10,000-0-0.

Treasure Trove.

13. Regarding Treasure Trove the following information has been supplied to my office. In the Panjāb 1,984 coins belonging to finds in five different districts were discovered, out of which 167, mostly mediæval, were acquired. "The find of 1,467 coins in the Ludhiana District," Mr. R. B. Whitehead writes, "was a noteable one. They were all issues of the Pathan Sultans of Delhi covering the period from Ghiyās-ud-Din Balban to Muhammad Tughlaq, and were in beautiful condition, but unfortunately comprised no rareties. The 399 coins from Hissar were mixed metal coins of the same period, and also were common varieties only." In the Central Provinces the number of coins examined amounted to 524, all of which were acquired. The great majority were Mughal silver coins. For further particulars I refer to the special report printed at Nagpur. In Eastern Bengal and Assam 243 coins were examined and 133, all Mughal silver coins, obtained. From Bombay it is reported that 224 coins were found and 126 acquired, partly ancient lead coins and partly silver coins of the Muhammadan period. In Madras 138 specimens came to light and in Burma 49. Some interesting particulars regarding the Madras finds will be found in Dr. J. R. Henderson's Museum Report, sections 7 and 8. Regarding Bengal and the United Provinces no information is available. The reports for the N.-W. Frontier Province and Ajmer-Mewara were blank.

Exploration, Peshāwar and Kasiā.

14. This year's archæological exploration has not yielded as brilliant results as in previous years, partly owing to Mr. Marshall's absence on leave and partly owing to the many changes which occurred in the superior staff of the Department during the year under review. In the Frontier Circle Mr. Hargreaves resumed the excavation of Shāhji-ki-Dhēri, the mound near Peshāwar city which two years ago yielded the famous Buddhist relics. What remains of the great Pagoda of Kanishka has now been completely laid bare and part of the adjoining Monastery mound also has been examined with interesting results. In the United Provinces the excavations at Kasiā, the reputed death place of Śākyamuni Buddha were likewise resumed. Pandit Hirananda Shastri who conducted the operations opened the *Stūpa* adjoining the Nirvāṇa Temple and discovered in it a deposit of relics and jewels together with a copper plate. It is a curious circumstance that this plate bears an inscription in ink, except the first line which is engraved but which contains nothing but the usual opening formula of many Buddhist *suttas,* written, as was to be expected, in Sanskrit. The objects discovered belong to the Gupta epoch (they include silver coins of Kumāragupta) and must be contemporaneous with the colossal statue of the dying Buddha enshrined in the adjoining Nirvāṇa Temple.

Mathurā (Muttra).

15. Under my instructions some trial excavations were carried out on various ancient sites round Mathurā (Muttra) by Pandit Radha Krishna who had voluntarily placed his services at the disposal of the Department for the purpose. The sites examined by the Pandit were that of Mōrā and those of Gaṇēshrā and Jaisinghpura, the former one apparently being Brahmanical and the latter two Buddhist. The finds at Mōrā include some inscribed bricks of a very early type bearing the name of a Queen Yaśamatā, the daughter of Bṛihāsvātimita, evidently the Bahasatimita of the coins. At Gaṇēshrā also inscribed bricks came to light and a fragmentary stone inscription containing

the name of a satrap of the Kshaharâta clan, members of which are mentioned in the Western cave inscriptions. In this connection I wish also to record a very important inscription, the discovery of which is likewise due to the vigilance of Pandit Radha Krishna. It is incised on a sandstone pillar of curious shape which the Pandit extracted from the bed of the river Jamnā near the village of Īsāpur opposite Mathurā. In the inscription it is stated to be a sacrificial post (Sanskrit *Yūpa*) erected in the reign of a king Vāsishka[1] who must have reigned between the great Kushana rulers Kanishka and Huvishka and probably belonged to the same house. The inscription thus establishes a historical fact and is, moreover, interesting as the earliest epigraph in pure Sanskrit hitherto found. The learned world is indebted to Pandit Radha Krishna for this important acquisition.

Exploration in other Circles.

16. In the Eastern Circle unfortunately no exploration of any kind could be undertaken, as Dr. Spooner was left without an architectural assistant and had to give all his attention to questions of conservation. Neither were any excavations carried out in the Western Circle. In Madras Mr. Rea continued his exploration of the Buddhist site on the hill of Rāmatīrtham in the Vizagapatam District and unearthed a further number of religious buildings belonging to the monastery which once existed on this spot. He, moreover, excavated the ruined Brahmanical temple at Sāripalli, a group of temples at Hemavati in the Anantapur district and a stone circle at Kelamangalam in the Salem District. In Burma Mr. Taw Sein Ko carried on excavations on the site of Yathemyo near Prome with interesting results. For further details I refer to the respective Progress Reports.

Epigraphy. Frontier and Northern Circles.

17. The inscriptions[2] copied and examined during the year number 790.

In the Frontier Circle two inscriptions were brought to light, one of them being a clay seal-die from the monastery mound at Shāh-jī-kī-Ḍhērī and the other a fragment of inscribed black pottery from the low-level chambers at Takht-i-Bāhai.

In the Northern Circle, Pandit Radha Krishna discovered an important inscription of the Indo-Scythian period at Īsāpur near Mathurā (Muttra). It proves that between the two Kushana kings Kanishka and Huvishka there reigned a sovereign of the name of Vāsishka whose authority was acknowledged at Mathurā. Pandit Hirananda has found at Kasiā a copper-plate along with coins of Kumāragupta (A.D. 413-455). He has prepared impressions of twenty-five inscriptions at or near Garhwā in the Allahabad District. More than a hundred inscriptions on sculptures in the Lucknow Museum were also copied for transmission to Professor Lüders in connection with the proposed Volume II of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum.*

The Superintendent in charge of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the Northern Circle has copied fifty-seven Arabic, Persian and Urdu inscriptions ranging in date from A.D. 1301 to 1855. The earliest of them is engraved on a slab of red sandstone in the Miḥrāb of the prayer chamber of the Ādinah Masjid built by 'Alā-ud-dīn at Rōhtak. The mosque was originally a Jaina temple but converted into a mosque by 'Alā-ud-dīn.

Eastern and Western Circles.

18. In the Eastern Circle, Dr. Spooner mentions a copper-plate grant of Ballāla-sēna discovered at Sītahati in the Burdwan District. The inscription records a grant of land made by Queen Vilāsadēvī, the mother of Ballāla-sēna. Babu R. D. Banerji discovered in Dacca an image with an inscription which enables us to fix the date of the death of Lakshmanasēna in A.D. 1170. Dr. Spooner makes also mention of a dozen other epigraphs, eight of which have enabled him to fix the dates of many temples at Vishnupur in the Bankura District. One of them contains a double date, *viz.*, Malla era 1064, corresponding to Śaka 1680 and thus fixes the starting point of the former.

In the Western Circle, duplicate estampages of the Aśōka rock inscription at Junāgaṛh were prepared for transmission to Professor Hultzsch in connection with the revision of Volume I of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum.* As in former years, Mr. Bhandarkar has been touring in Rājputānā where he copied forty-two inscriptions. At the Ajmer Museum he copied six epigraphs, of which three belong to the Paramāras of Chandrāvatī. One of the latter is

[1] The name of this King occurs also in a Buddhist inscription at Sānchi edited by Dr. Bühler.
[2] The section dealing with Epigraphy has been contributed by the Government Epigraphist, Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya. Some of the inscriptions have already been referred to above.

dated during the reign of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Yaśōdhavala in Saṁvat 1202 and the other two during the reign of his son, the Mahārājādhirāja Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Dhārāvarshadēva and in Saṁvat 1220 and 1240, respectively.

19. In the Southern Circle, Mr. Krishna Sastri has prepared impressions of twenty-five copper-plates and three hundred and ninety-two stone inscriptions. He has also examined one hundred and twenty-two impressions of Mysore inscriptions, collected by Dr. Hultzsch in 1901-2, and prepaped a list of them for reference. An important find of the year is the Vēlūrpāḷaiyam copper-plate inscription of the later Pallava king Vijaya-Nandivarman which adds considerably to our knowledge of Pallava history. Two pillars discovered in Virūpākshipuram at Dharmapuri in the Salem District furnish valuable information about the Noḷamba-Pallavas. Other dynasties represented in the year's collection are the Western Gaṅgas, the Chēra kings, the Chōḷas, the Rāshṭrakūṭas, the kings of Koṅgu, the Pāṇḍyas, the Hoysaḷas, the kings of Vijayanagara, the Nāyakas of Madura, the Mysore Uḍaiyars and the Mahrattas of Tanjore. Southern and Burma Circles.

A Dutch record of A.D. 1749 copied at Chingleput by Mr. Krishna Sastri refers to the foundation of a fort belonging evidently to the Dutch East India Company. There is reason to think that the foundation of the Fort "Oranje" of Sadras is probably referred to here.

In Burma, Mr. Taw Sein Ko has examined eight stone inscriptions and a fragment of a clay votive tablet with two Pyu words engraved on it. The former range in date from A.D. 1269 to 1736. One of these is the Bōdh-Gayā Burmese inscription which Mr. Taw Sein Ko is publishing in the *Epigraphia* from impressions supplied by Mr. Longhurst. It records the repair of the Mahābōdhi temple by a king of Arakan in A.D. 1295-98.

20. In the course of my cold weather tour I visited the following places: Delhi, Muttra, Bindraban, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Sikandrah, Lucknow, Benares, Sārnāth, Kasiā, Bankipore, Calcutta, Madras, Sadras, Māmallapuram (Seven Pagodas), Chingleput, Conjeeveram, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, Rāmēshvaram, Kumbakonam, Hampi (Vijayanagar), Bijāpur, Poona, Karli, Bombay, Nāsik, Ellore, Ajaṇṭa, Nāgpur, Āsirgaṛh, Indore, Ujjain, Bhōpāl, Sānchi, Bilsar, Udayagiri, Chitōrgaṛh, Jaipur, Lahore, Peshāwar and Takht-i-Bāhai. To my regret the work in connection with the Indian Museum compelled me to abandon a proposed tour in Burma and Orissa. Mr. Venkayya, the Government Epigraphist, visited Cawnpore, Allahabad, Calcutta, Puri, Madras, Coimbatore, Ootacamund, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Tiruvadamarudar, Karvetnagar, Tiruppatur, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram. Tours.

21. Owing to Mr. Marshall's absence on leave there has been some delay in bringing out the Annual Reports of this office. Part I for 1908-9 and Part II for 1907-8 were ready in final proof at the close of the financial year. The usual eight Provincial Reports were issued. No monographs appeared in the course of the year, but the preliminary publication of my *Tile-mosaics of the Lahore Fort* was commenced in the Journal of Indian Art. Considerable progress was made in the matter of cataloguing. Dr. Spooner brought out an illustrated *Hand-book to the sculptures in the Peshawar Museum* (Bombay, Thacker & Co., Ltd., 1910) and Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S., a *Catalogue of the collections of coins in the Delhi Museum of Archæology* (Calcutta, 1910). I further published a *Catalogue of the Archæological Museum at Mathurā* (Allahabad, 1910) illustrated with twenty-five plates and a *Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum at Chamba* (*Chamba State, Punjab*) illustrated with six plates. I may mention here that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India that Mr. Cousens, after his retirement, would write five monographs dealing with the following subjects: (1) Temples of Mahārāshṭra (the Dakkhan in its widest sense), (2) Muhammadan architecture of Bijapur, (3) Chalukyan architecture of the Kanarese districts, (4) Jaina architecture of Gujarāt and Kathiāwāṛ, and (5) Remains in Sind. It was further decided that the Rev. A. H. Francke, while in Germany, would receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 250 from 1st May 1910 till 1st October 1911 and Rs. 300 from 1st December 1911 till 31st March 1912 so as to enable him to complete his report on his archæological tour in Indian Tibet, referred to in last year's report (para. 17). Publications.

22. In the course of the year the Central Library was augmented with 706 books and periodicals of which 244 were obtained by exchange or free and Library.

the rest purchased. I have made it my special object to acquire the standard works on the monuments of Indo-China (Cambodia) and Java, which are so closely related to those of India proper. I may mention here that at Mr. Marshall's initiative an arrangement was made with the Archæological Commissioner of Ceylon, the Director of the French school of the Far East and the Director of Archæology in Java for an exchange of photographs relating to archæological objects, which promises to be of the greatest importance for the comparative study of architecture and sculptures in those countries and India. Accordingly a representative collection of 360 photographic prints from Indo-China, mostly relating to Cham and Khmer art, has been received in the course of the year.

Personnel.

23. Reference has already been made to the numerous changes and transfers which occurred among the superior staff of the Department and which considerably interfered with the regular course of the work. Mr. Marshall was granted combined leave for one year and seven months with effect from 1st May 1910 when he made over charge to me. Pandit Hirananda Shastri was placed in charge of the current duties of Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the period during which I was to officiate as Director-General. On the 13th September 1910 Mr. H. Cousens retired from the Government Service, after having been attached to the Archæological Survey for nearly thirty-five years. Mr. A. H. Longhurst, then officiating Superintendent in the Eastern Circle, was appointed to succeed him and joined at Poona shortly before Mr. Cousens' retirement. At the same time Dr. M. A. Stein was appointed Superintendent of the Frontier Circle and Dr. D. B. Spooner was transferred to the Eastern Circle, of which he took charge from Mr. A. H. Longhurst on the 6th September. The post of Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Circle, remained vacant till 20th March when Mr. J. F. Blakiston joined the Department in that capacity. As Dr. M. A. Stein was to remain on special duty till December 1911 in connection with the preparation of his report on his last expedition in Chinese Turkistan, Mr. H. Hargreaves was appointed Superintendent, Frontier Circle, *pro tempore*, and joined on the 5th November. The Department suffered a severe loss owing to the death of Mr. R. Froude Tucker, Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, which occurred at sea on 1st November, while he was returning to India from six months' combined leave spent in England. Mr. Gordon Sanderson who had been appointed Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Circle, was, on his arrival at Calcutta, posted to Agra to officiate in the vacancy caused by Mr. Tucker's death. Mr. Sanderson took charge on the 7th December and was confirmed as Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, on the 10th March. I have already referred to the absence of Mr. Marshall and Dr. Stein on combined leave and special duty, respectively. I am to add that Dr. Spooner was on leave for three months from 20th April, during which period his Assistant, Mian Wasi-ud-din, was in charge of the current duties of his office. Mr. Rea was on leave for three months from 8th September 1910, his manager, M. R. Ry. P. V. Jagadisa Aiyar, being in charge of his office during his absence. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Assistant Superintendent, Western Circle, was on leave for 1½ months from 5th November till 20th December.

Scholarships.

24. Pandit Natesan Aiyar completed the third year of his training as an archæological scholar (Sanskrit branch) on 31st December 1910. As an archæological assistant was required for the Nāgpur Museum, I recommended him for this post, and the Government of the Central Provinces subsequently appointed him for nearly nine months. He joined on the 16th of February 1911 and was since mainly employed in cataloguing the sculptures and inscriptions in the Nāgpur Museum. The archæological scholarship for Sanskrit thus having fallen vacant, the usual circular was issued to heads of colleges all over India and ten applications were received in consequence. Mr. M. B. Garde was selected to hold the scholarship in question. Maulvi Zafar Hasan continued to hold the Government of India scholarship for Arabic-Persian and was mostly employed in epigraphical studies under Dr. J. Horovitz, Editor of the Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica, after the latter's return from Europe.

J. PH. VOGEL, PH. D.,

Officiating Director-General of Archæology in India.

APPENDIX A.

Special grant-in-aid.—The one lakh grant provided by the Government of India for assisting the local Governments in special archæological works was allotted as follows :—

	R
Madras	5,000
Bombay	11,000
Bengal	3,700
United Provinces	18,000
Punjab	13,700
Burma	10,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	4,300
N.-W. F. Province	2,000
Excavations	2,000
Library	5,000
Purchase of antiquities	10,000
Dr. A. H. Francke's deputation	3,500
Indian Museum Coin Room Fittings	3,000
Muttra Museum fittings	258
Publication of Lahore Tiles Portfolio	8,500
TOTAL	99,958

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archæological Department for the year 1910-11.

		R
Southern Circle	Archæology	24,955
	Epigraphy	12,167
Western Circle		24,136
Eastern Circle		18,321
Northern Circle	Supdt., Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	13,156
	Supdt., Muhammadan and British Monuments	13,919
Frontier Circle		14,208
Burma Circle		24,787
Director-General of Archæology and Government Epigraphist		59,934
TOTAL		2,05,583

Expenditure on conservation and excavation including grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenues.

		R
Madras	Conservation	34,000
	Excavations	965
Bombay		31,834
Bengal		10,099
Assam		1,700
Eastern Bengal		8,482
Central Provinces		3,015
United Provinces	Muhammadan and British Monuments	57,028
	Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	17,797
Punjab	Muhammadan and British Monuments	53,271
	Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	687
Ajmer		1,242
Burma		42,071
North-West Frontier Province	Conservation	3,050
	Excavations	3,324
Excavations		2,000
TOTAL		2,70,565

Special charges.

	R
Library	5,000
Antiquities	10,000
Mr. Francke's deputation	3,500
Museum fittings	3,258
Director General's Annual Report	4,695
Epigraphia Indica	3,499
Other archæological publications	8,500
TOTAL	38,452

APPENDIX C.

Drawings and photographs prepared by the Department.

DRAWINGS

Southern Circle	Archæology	3
	Epigraphy	13
Western Circle		21
Eastern Circle		11
Northern Circle	Supdt., Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	37
	„ Muhammadan and British Monuments	23
Burma Circle		17
Frontier Circle		1
Director-General of Archæology		12
TOTAL		138

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Southern Circle	Archæology	219
	Epigraphy	61
Western Circle		127
Eastern Circle		86
Northern Circle	Supdt., Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	114
	„ Muhammadan and British Monuments	233
Burma Circle		103
Frontier Circle		91
Director-General of Archæology		229
TOTAL		1,263



Appendix D.

List of photographic negatives prepared by the office of the Director General of Archæology during 1910-11.

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
1	Mathurā (Brindāban)	Temple of Gōpīnāth, from east	6½ × 4¾
2	,,	Ditto detail, from east	,,
3	,,	Ditto ditto south-east	,,
4	,,	Ditto ditto ditto	,,
5	,,	Ditto ditto ditto	,,
6	,,	Temple of Rādhā-Ballabh, north wall of interior	,,
7	,,	Ditto ditto south ditto	,,
8	,,	Ditto Jugul-Kiśōr, front view	,,
9—16	Mōrā	General view of Mōrā site	,,
17—19	,,	Inscribed bricks	,,
20—22	Gaṇēśrā (Mathurā)	View of Gaṇēśrā mound No. I	,,
23—24	,,	Inscribed fragments of stones	,,
25	,,	General view of Gaṇēśrā mound No. II, from east	,,
26	,,	Ditto ditto south-east	,,
27	,,	Ditto ditto west	,,
28	,,	Ditto ditto south	,,
29	,,	Head of a statue	,,
30—34	,,	Inscribed bricks	,,
35	,,	Ditto fragment of stone	,,
36	,,	General view of Gaṇēśrā mound No. III, from east	,,
37	,,	Ditto ditto west	,,
38	,,	Head of statue	,,
39	Jaisinghpura (Mathurā)	General view of Jaisinghpura mound, from north-east	,,
40	,,	View of trench, on north-east	,,
41	,,	Ditto ditto	,,
42	,,	Walling in eastern trench, from south-east	,,
43	,,	Floor in western trench, from south-east	,,
44	,,	Brick paving at eastern end of mound, from south-east	,,
45	,,	View of chambers in trench, at south-west end of mound	,,
46—47	,,	Inscribed clay sealing	,,
48	,,	Garuḍa and a *tōraṇa* in relief	,,
49	,,	Left hand of a Maitrēya (?) statue and two other hands	,,
50—51	,,	Carved fragments	,,
52	,,	Ditto bricks	,,
53	,,	Torsos of figures	,,
54	,,	Two stone heads	,,
55	,,	Stone figurines	,,
56	,,	Two terra-cotta heads	,,
57—59	,,	Terra-cotta figurines	,,
60—61	,,	Kuvēra and Hāritī (?)	,,
62—63	,,	Pottery	,,
64	,,	Terra-cottas	,,
65	,,	Inscribed stone	,,
66	,,	Medallions and other carvings	,,
67	,,	(1) Miniature *Stūpa* with Buddha seated in niche	,,
		(2) Railing pillar with female figure in relief	,,
68	Sonsā-Shāhipura (Mathurā).	Railing pillar with female figure in relief	,,
69	Midhaulī (Mathurā).	Two sculptured door-way jambs	,,
70	Sripurā village.	Seated corpulent figure probably Yaksha	,,

APPENDIX *D—contd.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
71	Shāhipurā .	Lower portion of female figure with child . . .	6½ × 4¾
72	,,	Two fragmentary sculptures, one of which shows Śiva and Pārvatī with their sons	,,
73	Barauli .	Sūrya, much defaced	,,
74	Sanora .	Ditto	,,
75	Girdharpur	Three sculptures with Sūrya in relief	,,
76	Lucknow .	General view of Nādān Mahall, from south-east . .	,,
77	,,	Ditto ditto south-west . .	,,
78	,,	Ditto Sōlā-Khambā, from south-west . .	,,
79	,,	Ditto ditto south-east . .	,,
80	,,	Ditto Chār-Khambā from west . . .	,,
81	,,	Tomb of Ibrāhīm Chishti	,,
82	,,	Kāzmain—General view, from south-east . . .	,,
83	,,	Ditto ditto south	,,
84	Sārnāth (Benares).	General view of Archæological Museum . . .	,,
85—93	,,	Two steles with illustrations from Buddha's life and Gupta lintel	,,
94	Udaiyagiri. (Gwalior).	Figures of Vishṇu and Mahishāsuramardinī . .	,,
95	Bilsar .	Mosque, from east	,,
96	,,	Do. colonnade	,,
97	,,	Do do interior	,,
98	Sānchī (Bhōpal).	Figure of Nāga	,,
99	,,	Detail of railing near south gateway	,,
100	,,	Stone basin	,,
101-103	,,	Medallions on railing pillars	,,
104-105	Ujjain .	Gateway of Chaubis Khamba, from south . . .	,,
106	,,	View of Nadi Darwāza, from west	,,
107	,,	Dip-dān at the temple of Hari Singh's Mātā, from west .	,,
108	Chitōrgarh .	View of Kirtam tower, from west	,,
109	Peshāwar (?).	Gold ornament, Eros and Psyche	,,
110	Nepal (?) .	Nepalese brass statuette of Tārā	8½ × 6½
111	Peshāwar (?) .	Gandhāra sculpture relating to birth of Chhandaka and Kanṭhaka	,,
112-113	Mathurā Museum.	Pedestal with lower portion of Bōdhisattva statue, seated cross-legged	,,
114-115	Agra .	Photo of drawings of the Tāj and precincts . .	,,
116	Delhi .	Mausoleum of Amīr Khusrau at Nizām-ud-dīn, near Delhi	,,
117	,,	View of Delhi near Mausoleum of Humāyūn . .	,,
118	,,	Bāōlī near old city of Delhi	,,
119-120	Ajmer .	Front view of Arhāi-din-kā Jhonprā	,,
121-123	,,	Arhāi-din-kā Jhonprā, detail of middle-gateway arch .	,,
124	,,	Ditto ditto *mihrab* . . .	,,
125	,,	Ditto ditto outer gateway . . .	,,
126	Indian Museum.	Terra-cotta fragment, showing Avalōkitēśvara in the *dharmachak amudra.* B. G. 139	6½ × 4¾
		Terra-cotta figure of Avalōkotēśvara	,,
127	,,	Image of Tārā. No. 6208	,,
128	,,	Miniature *chaitya.* Br. 14	,,
129	,,	*Chaturmukha-linga.* No. 3829	,,
130	,,	Image of Mārīchī. No. 6268	,,
131	,,	Image of Śiva and Durgā. No. K. M. 40 . . .	,,
132	,,	Ditto ditto No. 3855 . . .	,,
133	,,	Image of Mārīchī	,,
134	,,	Image of Buddha seated in a niche in the *vyakhyana-mudra.* No. 4255	
135	,,	Image of Tārā	,,
136	,,	Ditto No. 3820	,,
137	,,	*Chaitya* window. No. 4285	,,
138	,,	Image of Sūrya. No. 3925	,,
139	,,	Image of Manasā. No. 3950	,,
140	,,	Miniature *chaitya.* Br. 13	,,
141	,,	Image of Tārā	,,

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No	Place.	Description.	Size.
142	Indian Museum	Image of Jambhala. No. 4571	6¼ × 4½
143	"	Image of Sûrya. No. 5927	"
145	"	Buddha's Nirvāṇa. No. 3773	"
146	"	Image of Durgā. No. 3953	"
147	"	Ditto with Kārttikêya. No. 3952	"
148	"	Image of Sûrya. No. 3924	"
149	"	Image of Vishṇu. No. 6313	"
150	"	Image of Harihara. No. 3856 B.	"
151	"	Image of Buddha in *Bhûmisparśa-mudra.* No. 3857 B.	"
152	"	Image of Vishṇu. No. 3879	"
153	"	Pedestal of an image. No. B. G. 119	"
154	"	Image of Śiva. No. 3851	"
155	"	Image of Yamunā. No. 3954	"
156	"	Slab with eight Buddha's figures	"
157	"	Image of Tārā. No. 31817	"
158	"	Lower portion of a doorjamb. No. 3959	"
159	"	Sculpture showing figures of Vishṇu, Bhairava and Sûrya. No. B. G. 82	"
160	"	Image of Durgā. No. 6304	"
161	"	*Êkamukha—Liṅga.* No. 6281	"
162	"	Figure of a Yaksha. No. 6279	"
163	"	Two sides of a *Chaturmukha—liṅga.* No. 3831	"
164	"	Details from lower part of a flint monolith. Kl. 1	"
165	"	Details on the shaft of a flint monolith. Kl. 1	"
166	"	Image of Avalôkitêśvara with four hands No. 3962	8½ × 6½
167	"	Image of Vishṇu in the Boar incarnation	"
168	"	Ditto No 6078	"
169	"	Ditto M. S. 13	"
170	"	Ditto No. 3876	"
171	"	Image of Durgā as Mahādêvī. M. S. 10	"
172	"	Śiva and the seven mothers. No. 4190	"
173	"	Image of Vishṇu in the man-lion incarnation. No. 3901.	"
174	"	The ten incarnations of Vishṇu. No. 4181	"
175	"	Image of Vishṇu in the dwarf-incarnation. No. 3897	"
176	"	Image of Kārttikêya. M. S. 9	"
177	"	Image of Nāga (?). No. 3960	"
178	"	Nāga and Nāgī. No. 3960. G. A L.	"
179	"	Image of Buddha in the *dharmachakramudra.* No. 3729	"
180	"	Image of the Bôdhisattva Mañjuśrī. No. 3808	"
181	"	Image of the Bôdhisattva Maitrêyanātha. No. 3790	"
182	"	Image of the Avalôkitêśvara with six hands. 4473	"
183	"	Tārā with eighteen hands. No number	"
184	"	Image of Lôkanātha with six hands. Kr. 4	"
185	"	Image of Avalôkitêśvara. No. 5859	"
186	"	Image of Buddha in teaching attitude. Br. 9	"
187	"	Back of ditto Br. 9	"
188	"	Image of Lôkanātha. No. 3806	"
189	"	Birth of Gautama Buddha. B. G. 50	"
190	"	Door lintel of temple. Br. 62	"
191	"	Image of Kuvêra. No. 3912	"
192	"	Image of Buddha in the *bhûmisparśamudra.* No. 3746	"
193	"	Pedestal of image dedicated during the reign of Gôpāla II. B. G. 120	"
194	"	Image of Jambhala. No. 3917	"
195	"	Image of Avalôkitêśvara. No. 6273	"
196	"	Image of Buddha in *dharmachakramudra.* No 3727	"
197	"	Image of Avalôkitêśvara six-armed. No. 3860	"
198	"	Image of Buddha in the *bhûmisparśa-mudra.* Kr. 3	"
199	"	Image of Tārā. Kr. 16	"
200	"	Six-handed image of Avalôkitêśvara. No. 3796	"
201	"	Six-armed image of Avalôkitêśvara. No number	"
202	"	*Makara*-headed gargoyle	"
203	"	Door-jamb. No number	"
204	"	Ditto	"
205	"	Image of Buddha standing on lotus. B. G. 106	"

APPENDIX D—*concld.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
206	Indian Museum	Image of Bôdhisattva (?) twelve-armed. No. 3795 .	8½ × 6¼
207	„	Inscribed slab from Bōdh-Gayā (Chinese). B. C. 122 .	„
208	„	Image of Buddhā subduing the mad elephant. No. 3764	„
209	„	Image of Bōdhisattva, four-armed. No. 3813 . .	„
210	„	*Garbha-chaitya* or Relic-*stūpa*. B. G. 101 . . .	„
211	„	Image of Buddha in the *dharmachakramudra* . .	„
212	„	Image representing past and present Buddhas. B. G. 83.	„
213	„	Image of Buddha as a preacher. No. 3716 . . .	„
214	„	Image of Buddha in the *bhūmisparśamudra*. Kr. 8 .	„
215	„	Image of Buddha in the *bhūmisparśamudra*. No. 3731 .	„
216	„	Image of Vajrapāṇi. No. 3785	„
217	„	Image of Mañjuśrī. B. G. 74	„
218	„	Avalōkitēśvara four-armed. Kr. 10	„
219	„	Image of Lōkanātha (?). No. 3792	„
220	„	Image of Buddha in the *bhūmisparśa-mudrā*. No. 3711 .	„
221	„	Fragment from the back slab of a colossal image. No. 4576.	„
222	„	Image of Buddha, attended by Indra and Brahmā, dedicated in the 2nd year of Śūrapāla No. 3763.	„
223	„	Image of a Dhyāni-Buddha from Bōdh-Gayā B. G. 80 .	„
224	„	Image of Buddha	„
225	„	Image of Tārā dedicated in the 2nd year of Rāmapāla No. 3824.	„
226	„	Image of a Dhyāni-Buddha. Br. 68.	„
227	„	Niche of large votive *stūpa*. No. 4284 . . .	„
228	„	Mughal picture in the possession of Dr. Denison Ross .	„
229	„	Ditto ditto ditto (duplicate).	„

List of public libraries, etc., to which copies of Director General's Annual Report, Part I, are regularly supplied.

I—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.

The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.

National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.

Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street Edinburgh.

Imperial Institute, London.

Indian Institute, Oxford.

Society for protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Institut de France, Paris.

Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iéna, Paris.

Société Asiatique, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.

Stadt-Bibliothek, Strassburg.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

British School at Athens, Greece.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

Imperial University, Oriental Section, St. Petersburg.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

The Columbia University Library, New York, U.S.A.

John Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A.

McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colomba.
Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.
The Public Library, Adelaide, South Australia.

FOREIGN COLONIES, ETC.

École Française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi.
Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Tokio University, Japan.
Société Historique, Algérienne 2, Place de la Régence, Alger.

II.—INDIA

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
The Press Room.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
Government Central Museum, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
Public Library and Reading Room, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.



COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

HYDERABAD.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.

RAJPUTANA.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.

BARODA.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

